Kline's Gleaner

Vol. XI.—No. 30. VANDALIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827 Whole No. 550.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY ROBERT BLACKWELL
PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS.

Let the year, payable in advance, $ 3 00
Six months, at the end of the year, 3 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For 1 square, or under, first insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, 25

VANDALIA:

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1827.

The Six Months Mark.—The Whites seldom consider at Six Months our most sure, infallible, and only public friend; their remark is *wait the Republican;* but after diligent search, they have found no notice from the Secretary of War in 1824, to Governor Bloom, authorizing him to call out the militia for the war of 1812. Our readers will recollect, that Bloom and the others, were suspended at Mobile by Gen. Gaines, and therefore, after having served a Six Months tour, they could not be constructively, that by that they could not be compelled to serve out their fifth of time, and in no way perform their tour of duty, contended for their discharge. The document produced by the Administration, by some means or other, never did exist, for the detachment of 1824; although it was produced in the Senate, that the Secretary of War had issued such an order, that they were only subject to a three months draft, it was not actually performed to be seen, by any public publication, of the aforesaid six months days' service; the matter is placed beyond the possibility of doubt.

We learn before the arrival of General Armstrong, that seventy-six men, under a Sub-contractor Bissett made a draft, and discharged service one thousand men, including those who were sent by order of Gen. Jackson.

The order is dated at the mouth of SANDUSKY, 1814. By the law of Congress of 1795, the Territorial militia are not liable to be called to more than twenty days in one year. But by the law of 1st September of ADMIN. 1814, the President is empowered to make a call for six months, if he sees fit, and the militia are to be required it. When therefore the president, January 4th succeeding the date of the order of the militia of Tennessee, he could only receive the militia to serve for three months, and not for the entire Six. Consequently orders dated January 14, 1814. The law of congress authorizing the president to call for the militia, was passed on the 9th April, 1814, being more than three months after the date of the order of the secretary of war. However it be understood that the power was not exercised, that the president was not entitled with a general power by the militia, but only to call on a particular service or contingency, unless that the public interest required the liability of the militia.

The detachment of Tennessee militia, called into service under the order of the secretary of war, dated January eleventh 1814, was ordered into service on the 20th of January, and upon the service during the term of Six months following—the three months having expired on the day. Had they been liable to be called? Clearly they had. Many will contend that the President's certificate was attached upon the principle of necessity, and therefore, not liable to any controul, but clearly as to the necessity existing he supposes

Randolph's own statement, Mr. Jefferson is equally Mr. Adams—to wit, learned, and honest men, and greatly preferred as President even to their Mr. Crawford. The latter to Mr. Giles was a question in December, 1823, directly answered by the President's first Message to Congress, and before the Opposition to the Administration was fully organized. Mr. Jefferson himself in assigning the causes of his alarm, speaks only of the Presidents declines, in connexion with the decision of the Federal Court, and the "misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by Congress." These political decisions and legislative misconstructions, must have existed, and in full force, before Mr. Adams' election, and at a time when Mr. Jefferson professed to be friendly to the Union.—Are we to suppose, then, that the President's doctrines which were explained in his Inaugural Message, wrought all these fearful changes in the Republic? Surely not. And how absurd are the objections were found on the ordinary forms of the Treaty-making power, the Federal Government, branches of the Legislature, to Executive and Legislative, to appoint Ambassadors, and to send and receive Ministers, without the assent of the Senate, to the Judicial and Legislative, to suppose Republic! And if the republican system would be endangered by all these things, what possible reason exists for supposing that, as early as December, 1825, Mr. Jefferson had changed his opinion he entertained of Mr. Adams's character such as the year 1822? Could he, on the side of his letter to Governor Giles, have surrendered Mr. Adams for the Military Chieftain? The thing is impossible. The doctrines of Mr. Adams' Message had been thoroughly understood by Mr. Jefferson himself, at the time they were published; and the Message was matured for the Union, and the road from Georgia to New Orleans, and many others. Mr. Adams recommended to Congress, without an act of Congress, the purchase of the Cumberland Road, and appointed a National Observatory, which was established by an act of Congress, and has been in operation for more than a dozen years. Mr. Jefferson, in

VANDALIA:

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1827.

THE ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

We observe that the idea of entering into an editorial controversy with the Correspondence of this, with our friends of the Corrector. We have no disposition to quarrel with any of our brethren, and we must acknowledge, with the best hope of enabling to address ourselves to the public with a spirit of true candor. We may be politically right on some points and wrong on others, but we must not, because, denied us by the rights of conscience, be politically stigmatized. They are means to obtain the important end—the free and unbiassed investigation of the relative claims and qualifications of Adams and Jackson to the Presidency, and the manner which would probably be adopted, should the latter succeed in the race, as they seem to believe they will in probability. These opinions and feelings are the result of the best judgment which we are capable of forming, and we have endeavored to express them in a manner, which, while it is candid and explicit, is also respectful and courteous, while we have no reason to believe a majority of our citizens are concerned, by the publication of our opinions, to think differently from us. We shall not permit the opposite conduct of the Corrector to induce us to depart from the course we have prescribed to ourself.

The Corrector is rather disposed to complain that the Correspondence of our paper is not more than he expected the hope, that after the "noble, manly and independent" course which we had thus prepared to take of our political affairs, we would not have descended to the low and contemptible practice of blaming respect the Presidential Election. The Corrector has not only misrepresented the Correspondence, but has also misrepresented us, and has implied by his remarks, that we had not given the requisite publicity to the opinions of Gen. Jackson, that he had expressed in favor of the Tariff system. This is not the case. We have published every thing that has come to our knowledge, on the subject, and have even gone further than we should have done, under other circumstances, to give

POETRY.

From the New-England Galaxy.

ADVANTAGE OF HORSE STEALING.

A patient with a surly look,
And furrowed brow, told his case
To a physician, said to lecture,
And learn discourse.
Much he complain'd
Of being pain'd
With nauseous pills;
Feverish heat, and impatic chill;
With head-ache, neck-ache, cholic, gout,
And abstinence all round,
Indigestion, flatulency;
And he and God quarrel,
Unless the doctor would find out
Some cure.
To exercise pain,
Rather than see his legs again;
And take liberty.

The doctor heard him with a smile
Trying his hearty, and then while
He sipp'd, with grief his visage
Will be to steal a horse!"

"Hither you have nothing ever up such
Rather, parter [illegible]—easy, explain.

"There, be restore, as you know,
If you shall steal a horse you'll go
To the State's prison, and be cured
Day after day,
Till with single wholesome food,
And have just nourishment to do you good
Even without exercise or any—
Exercise to find your remedies so
Cheap, that your ransom no
From home to make; to roam in idleness,
The birds exercise, but little fruitless.
Home soon you'll find, thanks your stealth,
You'll grow fat of idleness, healthy
And wise thirty-one the prison done,
Trust you long
Remember me,
And go your surprised sins no more."

E. S. H.

VARIETY.

GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

When general Lee lived at Philadelphia, or rather boarded there, he was in the habit of dining frequently at a tavern kept by a Mr. Smith. He was never seen without a black cur at his side—a present from, as they have subsequently become. Mrs. T——s a female lady, living adjacent the general's residence, and who has recorded that "general Lee was great lover of gentlemen's society." Whether this attachment to the generals was occasioned by the [illegible] qualities of his dog, we leave for the curious to determine.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1827.

MAJOR WILLIAM ADAMS of the corporation of this city, has been a greatly troubled and annoyed man for the last few months, and that, too, through no fault of his own, but solely on account of the misconduct and misbehaviour of a worthless and unfaithful dog, by the name of Tiger. The major, as you have perused the columns of your paper, has stolen his address often, and I could have pointed out to him the good duke of Bedford, who would have been an example, or if you had been in the habit of reading the bible, as the thousandth shower of rain descended on the evening shirt, would my short pated wish me the abundance of my fleecy possessions as the duke would have abundance of sour comfort in his. But the misfortune is not to the loss of your readers, but, alas! to the major's own relations, who, almost to the total neglect of their own children, are obliged to nurse and dandle the major's cur as if he was a child of their own.

But to proceed to the history of the dog. A lady who has been many months in close attendance upon his sick bed, on leaving the major's bed-side in the evening, the 3rd inst. Old Tiger, however, thought fit to take the advantage of his master's confinement, and to make a few excursions on his own account, and, in the absence of his mistress, to make free with the major's dinner. Accordingly, he made his way into the kitchen, and there he found a leg of mutton roasted, and a fine pudding, which he soon made free with, and, as he was about to make his escape, he was unfortunately caught by the cook, who, in the fullness of her heart, and the warmth of her temper, gave him a most severe drubbing, and